

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN

ALEXANDRIA:

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1859.

In an article from the London Times, on American Institutions, which we copied into vesterday's Gazette, it will be recollected that it was observed, "if we take an impartial survey of the United States and their government, we shall be induced to conclude that the advantages of that country are almost, if not entirely, independent of its administration." There is truth in the remark. Reference is not made to our form and system of government-that we hold to be the best ever devised by the wisdom and patriotism of man-but to the administration of that government, as experienced in these "latter days." The excellence of the vantages that we possess, have, so far, prevailed over the errors and the vices of bad end of the whole affair! political management, and saved the coun-

try in spite of faction and misrule.

The New Orleans papers have accounts from the City of Mexico up to the 4th in- son in the history of the city. It will probastant. On the 2d, the Constitutionalists as- bly surpass every other year, not only by the the farm of Dr. Gunton, in Spalding's Die throat" in Boston. These are probably from saulted the city with three thousand men, and were beaten, with the loss of eight hundred-a very large proportion for a Mexican battle. On the 4th, Morguez arrived with 1,500 troops from Guadalajara, and about the same number were expected from Orizaba, the same being a portion of Miramon's defeated expedition. The reactionists which is cruel, considering that Mr. Letcher had possession of the capital with increased force on the 4th, having abandoned every The constitutionalists held every post in the ti-internal improvement course. Had his with that given to Mr. H. W. Miller on the attention to it. vicinity, their head-quarters being at the votes prevailed, Virginia would have been alsplendid hacienda of Manuel Escandon, at Tocubaya. The State Department has advices from Mr. McLane, of a nature very encouraging to the liberal cause. Some ten the Valley of Mexico by the constitutionalists, and it seemed probable that the capital
would finally fall into their hands.

seems to be hard to keep up peace—and by oung Princess Windischgratz was caused of Diphtheria is the offensive odor from privy vaults; probable that there are other causes; but it is also probable that this may have the unfortunate lady, while suffering acutely but it is also probable that this may have the unfortunate lady, while suffering acutely considerable influence in producing the disconnection. or fifteen thousand troops were assembled in

According to the latest European news, the Earl of Malmsbury's remarks in the Brigon, to marry a person there whom she had days ago, as having taken place in New tish Parliament are construed into an admis- not seen for 18 years. sion of the hopelessness of peace on the continent. The movement of the troops and war material in France continues on a large scale. Twenty-five thousand troops are on their way to Lyons. A feeling that war is and praising Goggin, and some abusing Botts fifth brother has been indicted, but is still at inevitable prevails at the French Foreign and praising Democracy generally, just as a also under indictment. Office, and is shared by some of the highest Toulon for sixty-eight vessels to be ready to out knowing the component parts of either! functionaries. Orders have been sent to put to sea at a day's notice; and also eight Very few of the "Simon Pure" Democrats vessels have been ordered from Brest to Tou- even, go in fully and zealously for Mr. Letlon. All the mercantile vessels in the Adriatic were hastening home. The Paris Bourse was declining. The English Ambassador at Turin had suddenly left for London.

Lord Derby announced on the 8th instant, in the British House of Lords, that the Cabinet had come to a determination to dissolve the Parliament and appeal to the country .-He commented severely on Lord John Russell's course, and likewise characterized Lord Palmerston's recommendation that the Ministers should accept Lord Russell's amendment to the reform bill as a direct insult .-He rejoiced at the generous support the Gov- said to be the best man in the two counties; ernment had received, and expressed a con- and I am sure there are fifty other false reviction that, for want of cohesion, the oppoports in circulation in regard to each of the sition would be speedily dissolved. The Cab-inet had decided to dissolve Parliament as a few days ago, if he endorsed Mr. Letcher soon as the public business would permit it, in one of his positions, and replied-"I am because they thought the country ought to hoeing my own row, and have nothing to do be consulted at the present crisis, and be- with him. cause the interests and peace of the country would suffer from a change of administration. Mr. D'Israeli made a corresponding announcement in the House of Commons.

Professor Rogers has finished his long expected work on the "Geology of Pennsylvania," and it is issued in the United States and in England. The English reviewers appear a little astonished at the immense coal fields of the United States, besides which their own are diminutive. The coal fields of Great Britain are in extent about 5,400 square miles. Those of the United States are 196,850 square miles. While the amount of workable coal in Great Britain is put down at 190,000,000,000 tons, that of North America is set down at 4,000,000,000,000, or 22 times greater in amount than the mines of Great Britain. An English paper, commenting upon these facts, says: "When we reflect upon what has been achieved by the produce of the coal fields of Britain, and then endeavor to anticipate the mining of the vast fields of the United States upon an extensive scale, we are led to forecast a future of almost boundless enterprise for that wonderful country.'

Judge John Robertson, of Richmond, aunounces himself as a candidate for Congress. from the Richmond district. In his address to the voters of the district, he says:-

"After having some years past voluntarily withdrawn from public life, it is not without much hesitation, and unaffected diffidence that I now present myself before you. I do this government. By this treaty, Nicaragua so, however, on mature reflection, and not so engages to use the necessary force to keep much, I frankly avow, because of "the ur- the transit route open, but if at any time she gent solicitations of friends," as from a desire should fail to do so, the United States have once more to record my vote on the journals | the right to land troops to protect the persons of the Federal Legislature in support of the and property of American citizens. The inprinciples I have ever professed and main-formation from Nicaragua leaves no doubt tained, and in opposition to the excessive that the British are acting in good faith, and prodigality, the manifold corruptions, and the are making arrangements for surrendering palpable and avowed usurpations of the Federal authorities."

We have an instance of "sensation" being fairly run in the ground-in the Sickles case -yesterday having been the sixteenth day of the trial-and "the public" well nigh nauseated with the whole affair. Both the prosecution and the defence, could, it is said, have made out their material facts, and argued the law points, effectively and effectually, in four days, at the farthest.

A "scallawag" is defined by the N. York Tribune, as a compound of a loafer, black- At Kig Geo's C. H., Kig Geo., May 7-Saturday. geard and scamp:

The late explosion of the steamer Princess, ascribed to a deficiency of water, has directed attention to the question whether any means can be devised for the prevention of such appalling calamities. A communication in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin gives the result of certain experiments made by Messrs, R. L. Lloyd and George T. Parry of Philadelphia, and an illustration of a heory first suggested by Mr. Lloyd, and after his death developed by Mr. Parry. The idea is that electricity, generated in boilers, as it is the atmosphere, may explode under certain circumstances, as it does in the atmosphere, and that by introducing permanently into the boiler an insulated metallic rod, this electricity may constantly be carried off harmless.

It would appear, from the reports in the newspapers, that Mr. Montague "takes nothing by his motion," in agreeing to discuss political affairs with Mr. Goggin. The latter gentleman is said to be much superior to his antagonist on the stump. By the way, Mr. Goggin is circulating about now in the East, addressing the people with great power and effect, and making friends, we are told, on every hand. We should rejoice to see him triumphantly elected—Even a large vote for him will assist in the revival and reorganization of the Whig party, and in the furtherance of Whig principles.

Some of the New York papers are criticising and rather running Commissioner Bowlin, for his late Paraguay letter, and Paraguay proceedings generally. Of course, Mr. B. wlin makes the most of the expedition and of its result, that he can-and we and industry of the people—the natural ad- hardly know what better could have hap- part of the ceremonies and delivered, with an ing rapidly to other counties. pened, than has happened—that is, a speedy

The New York Herald says that "building enterprise in New York, the ensuing season, will probably surpass that of any other seanumber of the new erections, but particular- trict. Prince George's County. Md., have been ly in their size, materials and magnificence. The city will soon be filled with the most splendid mercantile palaces, of marble, stone and iron, that the world has ever seen."

The Richmond Whig says that "Montague is very fierce upon the Compromise of 1850favored that Compromise." Mr. Montague has to labor excessively in relation to his anmost without internal improvements.

WAR news is beginning to come again from the other side of the Atlantic. It dependence," states that the death of the seems to be hard to keep up peace—and young Princess Windischgratz was caused of Diphtheria is the offensive odor from privy This case was but one of thousands which

Letter from the Northern Neck of Virginia.

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette. sentenced to the penitentiary for two years running high, and some are abusing Letcher | indicted for the same offence, died in jail. A savage would adore the sun or moon, withcher, though most of them will vote for him, because he belongs to the same crowd, at the heels of which they have run and hur- Napier. rah-ed for many years, without knowing or considering why they did so. I am glad to Cruz, has committed suicide on acc unt of say though, that many are too patriotic to allow their allegiance to party, to make them sacrifice principles which they have heretofore professed to cherish with peculiar care. and to guard with more than paternal soli-

Colonel Harvey is the Whig candidate for the House of Delegates, for the counties of Richmond and Westmoreland, and Mr. Lyell is the Democratic candidate. Each is

Judge Coleman has held his Court in Westmoreland, Richmond, and Northumberland counties, and is now in Lancaster. In the first two counties there were no criminals, and but few contested cases; but old Northumberland has distinguished herself, by sending five of her citizens to the penitentiary for five years-Wm. H. Marsh, Wm. Blackerley, Thomas and Joseph Blackerley, and William Coleman. They were tried for having so whipped a negro as to cause his death, and the verdict was as above stated, and its justice, I believe, very generally acknowledged by the people at large.

Our farmers are busy planting corn. The wheat is looking remarkably promising. MOSQUITO.

Nicaraguan Affairs. WASHINGTON, April 20 .- In relation to Nicaraguan affairs, many speculations are indulged, and some of the statements concerning them are doubtless unintentionally erroneous. The true state of the question is ascertained to be, that the treaty recently re- will be glad to learn that his physicians proturned is, with but one exception, entirely acceptable to this government, which has heretofore assented to its provisions. The exception is to the amendment, which, in substance, provides that the United States shall engage to use all due vigilance, and all lawful means, to prevent the organization of hostile parties in this country, intended for the invasion of Nicaragua.

This is not considered important, but if ultimately rejected by the President, who has it under consideration, no doubt is entertained that the treaty will be modified by Nicaragua in accordance with the wishes of the Bay Islands and the Musquito protecto-Such at least is the present aspect of affairs, as ascertained from authentic sources.

Mr. Goggin's Appointments.

Mr. Goggin, the Whig candidate for Governor, will address the people at the following times and places, viz:

At Norfolk City, Norfolk, April 23-Saturday, At Kempsville, Pr. Anne, April 25-Monday, At Eastville, Northampton, April 27-Wednesday, At Drummondtown, Accomac, April 28-Thursday. At Gloucester C. H., Gloue'r, April 30-Saturday. At Williamsburg, James City, May 2-Monday. At King and Queen C. H., May 4-Wednesday At Richmond C. H., Rich'd, May 6-Priday. At Fredericksburg, Spots., May 9-Munday.

News of the Day.

To show the very age and body of the TIMES."

ese minister to ratify the treaty recently made with the United States, accompanied San Francisco, and by the Panama route to New York, and thence by railroad to Washington. On both sides of the continent they are to be received with honor.

By the statistics of Insanity in New York, it is found that commercial revulsions have a ber during the panic of 1857-58, than in any of the preceding six years. Political revolu- from him. also, increase the number of the inlargely increased the number of insane pa-

A. N. Montgomery, esq., of Lynchburg, The markets were generally unchanged. has recently been engaged in a survey of the lands along the line of the N. E. and S. W. Alabama Railroad, and has made a Report in favor of the practicability of manufacturing the iron for the road from the abunfrom the report that the Railroad will develop probably the largest iron interest in the United States, which must add largely to the wealth and importance of Alabama.

The Commencement exercises of the Winchester Medical College, took place on Friday evening last, in the presence of a large duating class, of which there were eight .-Professor J. P. Smith delivered the valedictory, which was a production of fine taste and decided merit.

Negro man Dick, slave of Dr. Gunton, and negro man Clarence, slave of Mrs. E. M. Bowie, found guilty of burning a barn on severally sentenced to the penitentiary, for the term of twelve years. Dick was valued at the sum of \$1,300, and Clarence at \$1,250, which sums the owners will receive from the

After the lecture of Mr. Everett, on the 15th instant, at the University of North Cardollars for the cause he advocates. This sum 22d of February, makes \$850 which the 375 students of the University have given for the this paper, and the physicians in this city

A letter from Vienna, in the Brussels "In-A woman left Bangor, recently, for Ore- recorded a similar catastrophe two or three ease. - Pravidence Journal

Last week, in the Crawford (Ind..) Circuit Court, four brothers, named Prater, were RICHMOND COUNTY, April 18 .- Politics are each for horse stealing. Another brother.

> The British steam sloop-of-war Curacoa. which arrived at Annapolis roads on the night of the 6th instant, with Lord Lyons. The meal is placed in two barrels, and boiling the, so Sterne tells us, but Capt. Soule was the new British minister, le't again for Eng- water enough poured on it to moisten the accustomed to amuse himself by knocking land, on Tuesday evening, having on board mass. Then the barrels are filled up with down his men, with whatever convenient in-Lord Napier, late British minister, and Lady cold water and it is ready for use.

> The brother of Governor Zamora, of Vera supposed financial difficulties; but after his other drink than this, the winter through .- virtuous people of Capt. Soule's own State death it was ascertained that he had made a Boiled roots, he thinks, will not make milk mistake of \$100,000 against himself in mak- taste, and one bushel boiled, is worth, for ing up his balance sheet!

> There is a man in Philadelphia, who owns two good brick houses and a feed store, and has \$4,000 invested in stocks, all of which he mainly in these directions, viz: milking cover from the injuries inflicted upon them has accumulated solely by the business of regular, feeding regular, and keeping them by their demon Captains, -Petersburg Exp. eatching rats, which he sells to the propries warm, tors of "rat pits."

In Buffalo, on Monday, a man, during a wood at her, which, instead of injuring her, struck an infant, four months old, which was in her arms, on the head, killing it in-

A negro man belonging to Col Sanford I. by shooting him in the leg. The wound, though painful, is not serious.

The Prince of Wales continues to be an object of much interest and very free comment. also in regard to his immediate future, on ob-

taining his majority. With the exception of Virginia, which will hold its election on the 26th of May, and very good," I shall attribute it to a pethere will be no more State elections held until August, when the States of Alabama. Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, North Caro-

lina, and Texas will elect. The Newark Advertiser of Monday evening, says :- "The friends of Bishop Doane nounce his symptoms much more favorable this morning, and that he has passed the point of danger."

George W. Porter, a student at Yale College, from Enfield, has been arrested for theft, a variety of articles being found in his room which belonged to his fellow-students.

Wheeling, Virginia, and St. Louis, Missouri, are spoken of as the two places most suitable for selecting between, for holding the next Republican National Convention!

Baron Humboldt, the confidential adviser of the Prince Regent of Prussia, writes to a diplomatic correspondent at Washington, that war cannot be postponed beyond July. A fire riot occurred in Philadelphia, on

Sunday morning, in which several persons were wounded by pistol shots-one mortally, it was thought. Major Trimble and his first assistant engi-

ing the country, preparatory to locating the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad. The late effort of the anti-Faulkner Democrats, in the Berkeley district, to get up a counter convention in Winchester, on the 20th

day of April, has failed. The South Carolinians are preparing to erect a monument at Eutaw, to commemorate

the battle of September 8th, 1781. Miss Burdett Coutts has endowed the bish £25,000 sterling.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

Washington, April 20 .- I hear that Robert C. Morgan, of Wisconsin, has been desig-We mentioned yesterday that the Japan- nated by the President for the consulate at by a union of all conservative men, in every St. John, N. B. It is understood that the President is yet considering upon the expediency of sending their way, and let the South present one investigate the political career and acts of propriation for the Quartermaster's Department of the Courtermaster's Department

by a large suite, is expected at Washington back the Cass-Irissarri treaty to Nicaragua, solid phalanx in the Presidential election." in June next. The U.S. steamers Missis- for a withdrawal or modification by her govtake them on board, when they will sail to government shall enforce our neutrality laws ter is the only tenable one, and the only one present date. We design to expose the political paper of Contract the contract of the amendment insisting that the contract of the co sippi and Powhatan, have gone to Yeddo to ernment of the amendment insisting that our against fillibusters. This is offensive, since that our government has acted in good faith in this regard, and enforces all its laws. Presidential contest a national one, in every to be diverted to Nicaragua before reaching | South "presents a solid phalanx." just so

It is understood by the friends of Judge good deal to do with its increase. Those Douglas here that he will remain firmly by the who lost their reason from business perplexinational democratic party as heretofore, and the South, there would be only one in the ities and loss of fortune, were in greater number that seceders from the regular party organism. If the who lost their reason from business perplex- national democratic party as heretofore, and ization will receive no sympathy or support

St. Louis, April 20.-The passengers by French physicians state that the re- the mail coach report the massacre of a famivolution of 1793, and subsequent convulsions. Iy of nine persons by the Caddo Indians, in the vicinity of Cooper's Camp, Texas. Business at San Francisco was very dull.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—The India Rubber case relative to the patent for woven shirred goods, before Judge Grier, of the U. S. Circuit Court, had a sudden termination this afternoon, the judge declaring the ques- from their allegiance. So far as the institutions too important for determination on a tion of slavery is concerned we are all united

were desirous of a hearing.

Capt. Bossier was dangerously wounded. Augusta, Ga., April 20 .- Twenty cases small-pox are reported in the village of Columbia, Henry county, Ala., and the disaudience. Dr. Boyd conducted the religious case was increasing in violence and spread-

Malignant Disease.

This disease, of which we hear so much in the papers, during the past week, is undoubtedly Diphtheria. It is the same disease that vailed as an epidemic in Albany, last fall, and during the past year it has appeared in in 1860, can be prevented no other way.several places in New England. We notice, Lynchburg Virginian. every week, deaths reported from "sore diphtheria. There were eight cases of it in this city, last fall; there were also two cases during the last month; and there are two cases in the city at the present time.

It is not a new disease. A book in relation to it was published in New York more eruelties have excited a natural indignation than seventy years since. It is the same disease that caused the death of George Washington. For several years past, it has preolina, the two literary societies of that instituty valled extensively, as an epidemic, in Eng-readers will remember a horrible outrage tion, each gave him one hundred and fifty land and France, and the probability that it may prevail here has attracted considerable

The disease has already been described in

In a report of the Registrar General of England, it is stated that the specific cause from nervous headache, had recourse. We considerable influence in producing the dis- noted of all, for their relentless severity of dis-

How to Keep Cows.

George Hull, of West Springfield, is the owner of very profitable cows. Mr. Hull land of steady habits" where they deplore so buys all his cows cat, and sells their milk .--He has tried the various kinds of food usually fed to mileheows, and concludes Indian meal took to administer his usual main-mast punto be the best and cheapest. Each cow re- ishment upon the American Vice-Consul, who ceives six or eight quarts daily, according to gave the judgment. Capt. Soule of the ship her size, and about ten pounds of cut hay .- "Uncle Toby" of New Haven, had little of the Stalks and boiled roots are sometimes given. for a change. The meal is always scalded, as it goes much further than when raw .- been named. Uncle Toby would not hurt a pailfuls of the mixture are given to each anistamping on their heads with heavy boots mal, every night and morning, and as the until the blood ran out of their ears. It is mangers are water-tight, he turns it into the not a very pleasant account to read, but we manger upon his cut hay. The cows get no commend it to the attentive perusal of those milk, one and a half bushels raw. This he The London Times informs us that within considers a healthy and cheap food for his the past year there have been no less than cows. The secret of making cows milk free, one hundred and fifty disabled sailors received and holding out till near calving time. lies in a single hospital in Liverpool, there to re-

A Roanoke Muddle. Take half a pound of fat middling bacon, quarrel with his wife, threw a stick of fire- cut it in slices, then cut the slices into small bits; put these bits into a round bottomed pot and set the pot over a fire built near the bank of a river. Then take a one-shad rock fish; scale him while fluttering; out him in tolerably small pieces. Pour two quarts of water into the pot, after the meat has fried Ramey, of Loudoun county, last week became sufficiently to get the grease out. Put in the refractory, and made an assault on his man- fish, and set the pot on a brisk boil. Put in ager, Mr. Hope. Mr. II. repulsed the scamp salt and pepper to your taste, and by all means, one pod red pepper. Stir while cooking; and just before it is done, drop in a few sprigs of parsley. When thoroughly done, take the pot from the fire, and place it conveniently near the root of a tree. While it in England, not only as respects his present is cooling make a paddle, slightly spoon sojourn at Rome, and its possible result, but shaped, from a piece of shingle or pine bark, and thus equipped, get between the tree and the pot with your back to the former, andtest the qualities of a genuine "Roanoke muddle," and if you don't say it is "good, culiar idiosyncracy of taste or a want of proper cultivation in early life. I have just had my former predilections in favor of a Roanoke muddle, greatly strengthened; in what manner I leave you to surmise .- Correspondence of the Petersburg Express.

The Oberlin Cases.

The proceedings in the case of the Oberlin rescuers have assumed a new phase .-After the conviction of Simeon Bushnell on the 14th of April, at Cleveland, the case of Mr. Langstone, another of the indicted parties was called up. The counsel for the de fence was prepared only with the case of Prof. Peck of Oberlin College. The prosecution declared that the remaining thirty-six cases must be tried by the same jury that convicted Bushnell. To this the prisoners positively refused to submit, whereupon their recognisances were cancelled and the entire party of thirty-six were sent to jail, where they remained during Saturday and Sunday. They are reported as taking the imprisonment coolly, receiving their friends in the jail. and holding religious services among themselves. This action of the court creates great excitement. Sentence has not yet been passed upon Mr. Bushnell.

Death of Billy Bowlegs.

The following is furnished by the last Fort Smith (Ark.) Times: We learn from Mr. neer, Mr. R. S. Mason, are now reconnoiter- George M. Aird, who arrived from the Seminole country, that Billy Bowlegs died suddenly at the house of John Jumper, on Friday, the 11th of March. There were great lamentations and loud wailings among his people, the Seminoles. The late emigrants Bowlegs' death. Mr. Aird met Col. Rutherford with them about forty miles this side of the Seminole country. They will, therefore, be deprived the privilege of meeting their old leader and chief. Thus has passed away one who has been a terror to the settlers of opric of British Columbia, with the sum of Florida, and one of the greatest chiefs and Indian warriors of the present day.

Political-How to Prevent a Sectional Issue.

Black Republicans be defeated? We think, section, into a new party, or else let one of the existing parties give up the follies of -Greenbrier Era.

The first proposition advanced by the writhat is practical. A union of conservative men, North and South, may render the next Meantime a portion of the Paraguay fleet is sense of the word-but, just so sure as the sure will the contest be a strictly sectional one, and the South will be defeated.

If there were only one sectional party in South were to combine, the North would combine also, and would have a much stronger motive for doing so, being the more powerful section. As soon as you create a sectional party at the South you create one at the North. Many men at the North who are averse to sectional parties would be driven into one, by seeing the South taking the offen-

All this talk about uniting at the South, and presenting a common front to the enemy. is a Democratic trick for seducing Whigs dant supply of ore within reach. We gather preliminary hearing, though both parties already. What is the use of uniting party organization then? We do present a united New Orleans, April 19 .- Captain Bossier front when slavery is attacked, and the invoand John Vernon, of the propeller Courier, cation to us to surrender our party organiza-had a rencounter this morning with pistols. mocracy to break down our party.

The only way in our opinion, to prevent a sectional contest in 1860, is to elect Mr. Goggin, Governor of Virginia. If this be done, there are several other Southern States, which hold elections during the summer, that will follow in our wake. The conservative men of the North, seeing that there is a feeling in the South averse to sectionalism, gladly unite with a national party which will comprehend the whole Union .-In our opinion, a strictly sectional contest

The Poor Sailors.

We are glad to see that the press on both sides

of the water are taking up the cause of the poor sailor, as one appealing very strongly to the instincts of our common humanity. Cer tain revelations recently made of terrible on shore, and we do sincerely trust that this honest feeling will in some manner result in the mitigation of the sailor's wrongs. Our committed at Richmond a year or so ago by which a poor wretch of a Jack Tar lost hi life. The captain was put upon his trial for the murder, but his employers had plenty of money to pay lawyers, and the dead man purchase of Mt. Vernon, within two months. are acquainted with its symptoms and treat- had no friends, and so the matter ended by the bloody tyrant's going back to the Octavia to renew his accustomed exercise with the cat, the marling-spike and the belaying-pin cipline. Discipline we can hardly call it; torture would be a better term. From Hong-Kong we hear recently that one Captain Soule, a Connecticut Viking, a man from "the bitterly the cruelty of Southern masters to their slaves, having been fined for diabolical maltreatment of his crew in general, underapunction or the tenderness of the dear old soldier of the story, after whom his vessel had Three strument of wood or iron lay in his reach, and whose sympathies are so readily aroused for the poor negroes of the Southern cotton fields.

Severe Frost. Our Southern and Western exchanges speak of a very sudden change in the temperature of the weather on Sunday and Monday last. At Norfolk, Va., on the last named day, the thermometer fell to 45 degrees, rendering fire and overcoats necessary, and on the next morning there was a very severe frost, doing great injury to the growing crops of garden vegetables. Potatoes, snaps, cucumbers, tomatoes and melons were all more or less destroyed. The Nor-

folk Day Book says: "An intelligent trucker of Norfolk county informs us that at least one hundred thousand tomato plants were destroyed on Monday night in Norfolk county. It is his opinion that the fruit is uninjured by it, or if anything benefitted, as the destruction of a portion of the overburdened fruit may improve the remainder. The loss thus sustained on vegetables must reach in the neighborod of \$50,000."

The Wheeling papers also complain of very cool weather, and it is feared the peach erop is destroyed.

At Richmond, Va., there was also a vere frost on Tuesday morning, doing great damage to fruits and vegetables. On Sunday morning there was a severe frost in Frederick and Washington counties, Md., and on Sunday night considerable snow fell on the South Mountain

The Charleston Convention.

Some of the regular democratic organs are questioning Judge Douglas, Chevalier Forney, and their anti-Lecompton "popular sovereignty" newspapers, whether they do or do not intend to abide by the nomination and platform of the Charleston Convention? All such questions, we presume, will be answered in the Convention, and not before. We suspect, too, that the upshot of the Convention will be the final dispersion of the democracy, and two or three scrub tickets; for it is manifest that the fixed policy of every prominent clique of the party jugglers for the succession, is rule or ruin.— N. Y. Herald.

A Moder Verpicy .- Out in Calhoun county, Ill., a body, with the head severed from the trunk, was found recently. A Coroner's jury was empannelled, and rendered the following verdict: "Kerener's Verdick .- Wee, the jurors, find

the deseczed cum to his deth by the Hands of sum Purson unnon with unlawful weeping naimed ax.

Dr. William Sawver died in Boston, on Monday. He had reached his eighty-ninth year, and was the oldest living graduate of Harvard University, having graduated in had not arrived in the country at the time of 1788. By his death. Hon. Josiah Quincy. senior of the class of 1790, becomes the oldest living graduate. Of the class of 1796 four only are now living.

> FOHN MURPHY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will practice in the Courts of Westmoreland, Richmond, and Northumberland Counties. Post Office, Rice's Store, Westmoreland County, Va.

Henry Shackelford. cal inconsistencies of which he has been gress:"guilty: to trace step by step his course of only to the organization of the Democratic party, but of hostility to its fundamental rinciples: and finally, that we cannot, as a without sacrificing all that is dear and sacred in the history of the party, its glories and

triumphs, its traditions and principles. We design no injustice to Gov. Smith. we misjudge or misrepresent him, we are

ready to retract Gov. Smith cannot complain that he should be arraigned at the bar of public opinion. His acts, opinions, and conduct as public man, in connection with the polities of the country, and in view of the present canvass, are now the subjects of fair and and reviewed, his complaints will return me to him unheeded.

complain that his course of action touchng national politics, should be investigated nd reviewed? Can be complain when any portion of his constituency, after such a reiew, should deem his opinions and acts at the estimates of the Department. war with the organization and principles of im their support?

would lead necessarily to the destruction of fers, they will see at once the large margin the organism of the party, to a sacrifice of its | there is for a reduction. If they will look at principles, and the complete annihilation of he individual freedom of its members.

That any member of the party has a right bjection the approbation of Gov. Smith. profit by. Not only has he recognized the \$400,000. right so to do; but he has furnished us a test by which we may note the man, who is loyal and true to his party.

rivilege which Gov. Smith has not also against it. Here, sir, the Government pays aimed; and to use no other means or tests, ascertain whether we can consistently as a Democrat vote for him, than those which he has laid down for his own rule of conduct. In the debate on the admission of Kansas into the Union, Gov. Smith was thus interrogated by Mr. English, of Indiana. "I wish to inquire of the gentleman whether he holds Governor Wise to be in or out of the Democratic organization?

old him to be outside of the Democratic organization, and I do not hesitate to say it!! Ill gentlemen who refuse to co-operate with the Democratic party in the great measures

of the party, are necessarily outside of that party organization!" Let us apply the test thus furnished us by Gov. Smith to his own case. In the Fall and Winter of 1854, '55, amidst the excitements and passions which had been engendered by the fanaticism Northern abolitionism, there suddenly sprung into existence a political organization, which in the Northern States soon ob- unquestionably, the best Machines in the market tained a fearful power. It trampled down the old parties, and left the Democracy in the Northern States to battle for their existence against tremendous odds. Its rapid out special adjustment. and mysterious growth and progress in the non-slaveholding States, began to attract at- their Machines, the GROVER & BAKE tention. It silently and insidiously began to permente the masses in the Slave States. disorganized and overthrew the great Whig party. The secrecy and mystery which covered its birth and wonderful growth, seduced even many Democrats into its embrace. It became formidable, and soon threatened to overwhelm the Democratic party, whose great strength was in the South. As it became powerful, the more it boasted and the more bold in the development of its purposes and designs. The veil was at length removed, and the grand leading designs of Native Americanism, seen and de-

The natural foe of this new organization was the Democratic party, which was ever the cherished friend of the exiled and oppressed of other lands; and the stern and unyielding defender of religious freedom before the State. This ancient foe of Democracy, (for Americanism was but Federalism under a new guise,) soon checkered Virginia with its secret Lodges. The Democracy were alive to the danger which threatened the country. It was apparent that Virginia was the ground where the battle which was to determine the fate of the Democratic party and of the Union was to be fought.

Early in September, 1854, many of the

prominent members of the Democratic party were written to, in order to ascertain their views and position, in regard to this new organization, known as the Know Nothing Party. Amongst the number was Governor Smith. All except Gov. Smith promptly and plainly answered. The "times were sadly out of joint," and promptness and boldness were required to save the State .-Timidity and evasion at such times indicate neither loyalty nor statesmanship. Yet Gov. Smith faltered. He answered, however, but after a long time, and evasively. Contrast the non-committalism of his answer, with the plain, bold, and earnest letter of the gallant Henry A. Wise, who tore the disguise from the "veiled prophet," and exposed its hideous features to the public gaze. The Democracy of the State nerved themselves for the coming battle, and appreciating the fearlessness and gallant bearing of her son, in these times of trouble, selected Henry A. Wise as their leader, against the legions of Know Nothingism, confident in their number, and in the prestige of former triumph. And right gallantly did he respond to the call of duty and loyalty-Amidst the thronged legions of Know Nothingism he charged home upon them, and carried the banner of Democracy to a glorious triumph. Thus did Henry A. Wise, in the hour of trial and despondency, when disaster threatened us. and when all was gloom, with a dauntless and self-sacrificing spirit, respond to the call of his party, and amidst difficulty and opposition from enemies without and within, lead the Democracy to a permanent triumph .-Thus was the organism of Know Nothingism destroyed, which at first and with wondrous growth, rose up and appeared like the great image which Nebuchadnezzar saw in his dream, whose "head was of fine gold," and whose "form was terrible;" but whose "feet were part of iron and part of clay "-But it was "smote on its feet that were of iron and clay, and it "became like the chaff of the summer threshing floor." Did the Hon, Wm. Smith "co-operate

use his own language) with the Democratic party in the great" work of destroying this tormidable political monster? Did he smite this image? or did he stand by unconcerned and passive in the great struggle? Or did he seek shelter in the shade of this monster image, and aid it in its warfare on the organization and principles of the Democratic

These questions we propose to answer in a succeeding paper. STATE RIGHTS.

SUMMERFIELD FITZHUGH, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Brentsville, Prince William County, Va., Will practice in the Courts of Prince William and the adjoining Counties.

Prince William County, Va., mh 26-eoly

I COMMENSORTER

"The great question now is, how may the The triangular fight in the Seventh Congres- Please publish the following extract from sional District, or reasons for roting for the debate which took place, at the last sion of Congress, upon the proposition from We propose briefly and dispassionately to the Military Committee, to reduce the anthe Hon, Wm. Smith, from the beginning of ment of the United States Army. The rethe memorable canvass of 1855, down to the port is copied from the Daily Globe of 21. A LABORER

"Mr. FAULENER. I am instructed by the action; to show his direct antagonism, not Committee on Military Affairs to offer the following amendment:

Strike out "\$500,000" in the seventy-eights line, and insert "\$450,000;" so that the to-Democrat, sustain him in the present canvass agraph, as amended, would make a reliable tion of \$50,000 in addition to the \$57,000 at ready stricken off from the estimate by the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Chairman, I will state very brief. for I desire not to consume the time of the committee, the object of the Committee or Military Affairs in proposing to cut down this appropriation. We propose a reduction this appropriation. in the number of the laborers and employes in the Quartermaster's department. Department has now in its employment upwards of four thousand employes and labor candid criticism. And if so investigated ers; and we propose to indicate, by this reduction of the appropriation, our opinion that the number of laborers and employes is But does it lie in the mouth of Gov. Smith | too great, and should be diminished. should have proposed a larger reduction from the estimates, if the Committee Ways and Means had not, in the bill reported by them, made a reduction of \$57,000 from

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia. I would like the Democratic party, and, therefore, refuse move to reduce the appropriation to \$400 000. If gentlemen will only look at this item To accede to the justice of such complaints and the multitude of subjects to which it re the reduced price of labor all over the country how the prices of labor of every description have been cut down, they cannot fail to see o to act without any impeachment of his that if the Government will apply the same loyalty to party, ought to receive without principle of reduction which is applied to every branch of industry, there is a very or he himself has given us the example to large margin for bringing down this item to

I would like to know how it is that the Government should pay \$1.50 a day for labor Now, we propose in our review to claim no when individuals only pay seventy-five cents a day for the same labor? For one, I protest to laborers at least twenty-five per cent more than individuals pay for the same service; and then if a toe or a knee is hurt, they call upon the Government to pay \$500 for the doctor's bill. I insist upon it that \$400. 000 is a sufficient amount to expend for this

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Mr. Smith, of Virginia. "Well, Sir, I FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

purpose, and therefore hope the appropria-

ion will be reduced to that amount

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